

PUF

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakefp. Othello.*
His beard they fling'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him.
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair. *Shakefp.*
The noblest blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy current
Is puddl'd and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*
PUDDLY, *adj.* [from puddle.] Muddy; dirty; miry.
Limy, or thick puddly water killeth them. *Carew.*
PUDDOCK or **PURRACK**, *n. f.* [for puddock or parrock.] A provin-
cial word for a small inclosure. *Diæ.*
PUDECY, *n. f.* [pudens, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.
A pudency to rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakefp.*
PUDICITY, *n. f.* [pudicitia, Fr. from pudicitia, Lat.] Modesty;
chastity. *Diæ.*
PUEFELOW, *n. f.* A partner.
This carnal cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;
And makes her puefellow with others moan. *Shakefp.*
PUERILE, *adj.* [puerile, Fr. puerilis, Lat.] Childish; boyish.
I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a
pleasure, that represented her to me in those puerile amuse-
ments. *Pope.*
PUERILITY, *n. f.* [puerilité, Fr. from puerilitas, Lat.] Child-
ishness; boyishness.
A relieve of puerility not shaken off from school. *Brown.*
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine
fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only puerili-
ties. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
PUR, *n. f.* A kind of water fowl.
Among the first fort are coots, fanderlings and purrs. *Car.*
The fish have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant
and the purr. *Walton's Angler.*
PURF, *n. f.* [puf, Dutch, a blast which swells the cheeks.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth.
In garret vile, he with a warming purf
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind.
The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a sudden
purf of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports
in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk. *Raleigh.*
The naked breathless body lies,
To every purf of wind a slave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wise. *Flatman.*
A purf of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Estrange.*
There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,
Whose every purf bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*
With one fierce purf he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*
3. A muskroom.
Any thing light and porous: as, purf paste.
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Answorth.*
TO PUFF, *v. n.* [puffen, Dutch.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast.
Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South puffing with wind and rain. *Shakefp.*
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakefp.*
3. To blow with scornfulness.
Some puff at these instances, as being such as were under
a different œconomy of religion, and consequently not di-
rectly pertinent to ours. *South's Sermons.*
It is really to defy heaven, to puff at damnation, and bid
omnipotence do its worst. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard.
Seldshewn flamins
Do press among the popular throngs, and puff
To win a vulgar station. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
The ais comes back again, puffing and blowing, from the
chaire. *L'Estrange.*
A true son of the church
Came puffing with his greasy bald-pate choir,
And tumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agita-
tion.
More unconstant than the wind, who woes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the North,
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakefp.*
Then came brave glory puffing by
In files that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*
6. To swell with the wind.
A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detona-
tion be quite ended; unless the puffing matter blow the coal
out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

PUIN

TO PUFF, *v. a.*
1. To swell as with wind.
Let him fall by his own greatness,
And puff him up with glory, till it swell
And break him. *Denham's Sophy.*
Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be
referred to lying; the one to please others, and puff them up
with self-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due
to ourselves. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.
I have seen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm puff'd his own brother. *Shakefp.*
Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat?
I h' unerring fun by certain signs declares,
When the South projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*
Why must the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath should raise,
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,
Or puff'd away the monarch's praise? *Prior.*
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship,
which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could
puff away. *Pope.*
3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.
When the dances in the wind,
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
I puff the prostitute away;
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd. *Dry.*
4. To swell or blow up with praise.
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of juri-
diction, being truly parasiti curiae, in puffing a court up beyond
her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*
5. To swell or elate with pride.
His look like a coxcomb up puff'd with pride. *Tupper.*
This army, led by a tender prince,
Whole spirit with divine ambition puff'd,
Makes mouths at the invisible event. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
Think not of men above that which is written, that
no one of you be puff'd up one against another. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*
Your ancestors, who puff your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*
Who stands fastest; tell me, is it he
That spreads and swells in puff'd posterity?
The Phœacians were so puff'd up with their constant fel-
city, that they thought nothing impossible. *Broom.*
PUFFER, *n. f.* [from puff.] One that puffs.
PUFFIN, *n. f.* [puffino, Italian.]
1. A water fowl.
Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchick, murre,
creyfers, curlews and puffins. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
2. A kind of fish.
3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.
PUFFINGAPPLE, *n. f.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*
PUFFINGLY, *adv.* [from puffing.]
1. Tumidly; with swell.
2. With shortness of breath.
PUFFY, *adj.* [from puff.]
1. Windy; flatulent.
Emphysema is a light puffy tumour, easily yielding to the
pressure of your fingers, and arising again in the infant you
take them off. *Wise's Surgery.*
2. Tumid; turgid.
An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs easily
into the swelling puffy stile, because it looks like greatness. *Dryden.*
PUG, *n. f.* [piza, Saxon, a girl. Skimmer.] A kind name of a
monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.
Upon setting him down, and calling him pug, I found him
to be her favourite monkey. *Addison's Spectator.*
PUGGERED, *adj.* [perhaps for pucker'd.] Crowded; compli-
cated. I never found this word in any other passage.
Nor are we to cavil at the red pugged attire of the turkey,
and the long excrecency that hangs down over his bill, when
he swells with pride. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
PUGH, *interj.* [corrupted from puff, or borrowed from the found.]
A word of contempt.
PUGIL, *n. f.* [pugile, Fr.] What is taken up between the
thumb and two first fingers.
Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart
of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
PUGNACIOUS, *adj.* [pugnax, Lat.] Inclination to fight; quar-
relsome; fighting.
PUGNACITY, *n. f.* [from pugnax, Lat.] Quarrelsome-ness;
inclination to fight.
PUISNE, *adj.* [puisné, French. It is commonly spoken and
written puis.]
1. Young; younger; later in time.
When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a puisne
judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be pre-
ferred. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

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If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a
pulshe date to eternity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. Petty; inconsiderable; small.
A pulvis tilter, that spurs his horse but one side, breaks his
flank like a noble goole. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*
PULSANCE, *n. f.* [pulsance, Fr.] Power; strength; force.
The chariots were drawn not by the strength of horses,
but by the pulsance of men. *Destruction of Troy.*
Grandfirs, babies and old women;
Or lack, or not arriv'd to, pith and pulsance. *Shakefp.*
Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the pow'r and pulsance of the king. *Shakefp.*
Our pulsance is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton.*
PULSANT, *adj.* [pulsant, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible.
The queen is coming with a pulsant host. *Shakefp.*
Told the most piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd, which in recounting
His grief grew pulsant, and the fringes of life
Began to crack. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
For piety renown'd and pulsant deeds. *Milton.*
The climate of Syria, the far distance from the strength of
Christendom, and the near neighbourhood of those that were
most pulsant among the Mahometans, caused that famous en-
terprise, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite
abandoned. *Raleigh's Essays.*
PULSANTLY, *adv.* [from pulsant.] Powerfully; forcibly.
PUKE, *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit; medicine
causing vomit.
TO PUKE, *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.
The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shakefp.*
PUKER, *n. f.* [from puke.] Medicine causing a vomit.
The puker rue,
The sweetner salafra are added too. *Garib.*
PULCHITUDE, *n. f.* [pulchritudo, Lat.] Beauty; grace;
handsomeness; quality opposite to deformity.
Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein
there is an approved pulchritude. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward senses unto the soul,
but a more intellectual faculty is that which refines it. *More.*
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness
of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make
up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*
That there is a great pulchritude and comeliness of propor-
tion in the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants, is attested by
the general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*
TO PULE, *v. n.* [pauler, Fr.]
1. To cry like a chicken.
Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or
pulings; let the music likewise be sharp and loud. *Bacon.*
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.
To speak puling like a beggar at Hallomals. *Shakefp.*
To have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
To answer, I'll not wed. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Weak puling things unable to sustain
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*
When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; a
nd when he began this custom, was puling and tender. *Locke.*
This puling whining harlot rules his reason,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood. *Rowe.*
PULICK, *n. f.* An herb. *Answorth.*
PULICOSE, *adj.* [pulicosus, puler, Latin.] Abounding with
fleas. *Diæ.*
PULIOL, *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TO PULL, *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]
1. To draw violently towards one.
What they seem to offer us with the one hand, the same
with the other they pull back. *Hooker.*
He put forth his hand, and pulled the dove in. *Gen. viii. 9.*
His hand which he put forth dried up, so that he could not
pull it in again. *1 Kings xiii. 4.*
Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them
for the day of slaughter. *Jer. vii. 11.*
They pulled away the shoulder and stopped their ears. *Zech.*
Ill fortune never crush'd that man, whom good fortune
deceived not; I therefore have counsel'd my friends to place
all things she gave them to, as the might take them from
them, not pull them. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*
2. To draw forcibly.
He was not so desirous of wars, as without just cause of
his own to pull them upon him. *Hayward.*
A boy came in great hurry to pull off my boots. *Swift.*
3. To pluck; to gather.
When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*
Flax pulled in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than
if let stand till the seed is ripe. *Mortimer.*
4. To tear; to rend.
He hath turned aside my ways, and pulled me in pieces;
he hath made me desolate. *Lam. iii. 2.*

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Ye pull off the robe with the garment from them that pass
by securely. *Mic. ii. 8.*
I rent my cloaths, and pulled off the hair from off my
head. *1 Esdr. viii. 71.*
5. **TO PULL**, *v. n.* To subvert; to demolish.
Although it was judg'd in form of a statute, that he should
be banished, and his whole estate confiscated, and his houses
pulled down, yet his case even then had no great blot of ig-
nomy. *Bacon.*
In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to
pull down than build up; for that structure, which was above
ten summers a building, and that by no mean artists, was
destroyed in a moment. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
When God is said to build or pull down, 'tis not to be un-
derstood of an house; God builds and unbuilds worlds. *Burn.*
6. **TO PULL**, *v. n.* To degrade.
He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raise the wretched, and pull down the proud. *Roscom.*
What title has this queen but lawless force?
And force must pull her down. *Dryden.*
7. **TO PULL**, *v. n.* To extirpate; to eradicate.
What censure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may
deserve from men, who will be apt to call it pulling up the old
foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself,
that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays
those foundations surer. *Locke.*
PULL, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck.
This wrestling pull between Corineus and Gogmagog is
reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*
Duke of Gloster, scarce himself,
That bears so threw'd a main; two pulls at once;
His lady banish'd, and a limb lost off. *Shakefp.*
I awak'd with a violent pull upon the ring, which was
fastened at the top of my box. *Gulliver's Travels.*
PULLER, *n. f.* [from pull.] One that pulls.
Shameless Warwick, peace?
Proud fetter up and puller down of kings. *Shakefp.*
PULLEN, *n. f.* [pulain, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*
PULLET, *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young hen.
Brew me a pottle of sack finely.
—With eggs, Sir?
—Simple of itself; I'll no pullet sperm in my brewage. *Sha.*
I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a
pullet's egg. *Wise's Surgery.*
They died not because the pullets would not feed, but be-
cause the devil forefaw their death, he contriv'd that abstin-
ence in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PULLEY, *n. f.* [poullie, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot,
with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.
Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw
up these cords by many pulleys fastened on the poles, and, in
three hours, I was raised and slung into the engine. *Gulliver.*
Here pulleys make the pond'rous oak ascend. *Gay.*
TO PULLULATE, *v. n.* [pullulo, Lat. pulluler, Fr.] To ger-
minate; to bud.
PULMONARY, *adj.* [from pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the
lungs.
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small
in respect of that of the heart. *Arbutnot.*
Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the
lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ul-
cerations, and all sorts of pulmonick consumptions. *Arbutnot.*
PULMONARY, *n. f.* [pulmonaire, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsf.*
PULMONICK, *adj.* [pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.
An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of pulmonick consump-
tion, or consumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*
PULP, *n. f.* [pulpa, Lat. pulpe, Fr.]
1. Any soft mass.
The jaw bones have no marrow seved, but a little pulp
of marrow diffused. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds
and rind.
The favoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*
Besides this use of the pulp or pericarpium for the guard of
the seed, it serves also by a secondary intention for the sulte-
nance of man and other animals. *Ray.*
The grub
Oft unoberv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Cecaleis. *Philips.*
PULPIT, *n. f.* [pulpitum, Lat. pulpitr, pupitre, Fr.]
1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.
Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pro-
nounced; distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.
We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded,
yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more
than the impieties of the pulpit in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*
The pulpit is a place where the word of God is to be
preach'd, and where the people are to be instructed. *Sir*